

# NEW YORK: Leveling the Playing Field

*"My plan begins with providing the security and opportunity of a growing economy. We now compete in a global market that provides new buyers for our goods, but new competition for our workers. To create more jobs in America, America must be the best place in the world to do business.... To create jobs, we will expand trade and level the playing field to sell American goods and services across the globe."*

*-President George W. Bush  
September 2, 2004  
New York, New York*

**Trade plays a significant role in New York's economy:** People from all over the world are buying New York products, which helps support New York's economy and create jobs. And free and fair trade has led foreign companies to invest in New York and hire New York workers.

- New York exported over \$39 billion in goods, ranking as the nation's third largest exporter.
- Assorted manufacturing is the state's top export category, with nearly \$6.4 billion in sales. Computers and electronic products trail as a close second, with \$6.3 billion.
- 32,023 New York companies exported goods in 2001. Of those 92% were small and medium sized businesses.
- 281,000 jobs in New York and 20% of all manufacturing workers in New York were supported by U.S. manufactured goods exports. Such jobs are estimated to pay 13% to 18% more than the U.S. national average wage.
- Agricultural products are also important to the state's economy. New York ranks 5<sup>th</sup> in the nation for exports of dairy products and fruit.

**New York Benefits as President Bush Levels the Playing Field:** The Bush Administration has worked aggressively to level the playing field for New York manufacturers, farmers and workers by opening markets, removing barriers that hurt New York's exporters, promoting New York's exports and enforcing our trade laws and combating unfair trade practices.

- **Opening New Markets for New York:** New York's workers and businesses benefit as the Bush Administration opens new markets by:
  - **Expanding markets for New York's manufactured goods exported to Australia.** The U.S.-Australia Free Trade Agreement provides immediate benefits for New York's manufacturing sectors, including autos and autos parts, chemicals, electrical equipment and appliances and information technology by immediately eliminating duties that were limiting access to Australian markets.
  - **Opening Central American markets for New York's fruit and vegetable farmers.** Under the U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic FTA, New York's fruit and vegetable farmers will be able to sell products such as apples, pears, cherries, grapes, dried beans, and sweet corn duty-free. Vegetables and fruits rank as the state's 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> largest agricultural exports, respectively, with a total of nearly \$112 million in sales abroad.

- **Securing Access to the European market for New York wheat:** The Administration negotiated an agreement with the European Union that secured access to the EU market for U.S. wheat. Wheat is a top New York agricultural export, with \$84.5 million in sales abroad.
- **Removing Barriers that Hurt New York's Exporters:** The Bush Administration's aggressive actions to remove barriers for American exporters are helping New York's manufacturers, farmers, ranchers and workers by securing:
  - **Duty-free exports for New York's information technology** for goods such as semiconductors and computer equipment sold to Australia, Morocco, Chile, Singapore, Bahrain, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. New York exported \$6.3 billion in computer and electronic products in 2003.
  - **Reducing barriers for information technology exports** through intensive discussions with the Chinese, they eased import requirements on information technology products, affording U.S. companies greater access to tariff reductions and eliminations to improve the market for U.S. goods.
  - **Duty-free exports for New York's chemical manufacturers** for pharmaceuticals, plastics and resins sold to Australia, Chile, Singapore, Morocco, Bahrain, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. New York's chemical industry exported over \$4.3 billion in 2003.
  - **Duty-free exports for New York's transportation equipment's manufacturers.** New York manufacturers of autos, auto parts, trucks and motorcycles, including many small and medium-sized businesses, will benefit from the elimination of tariffs on goods sold in Australia, Morocco, Chile, Singapore, Bahrain, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. Transportation equipment is the New York's third largest export category, with over \$4.5 billion in sales abroad last year.
- **Enforcing Trade Laws and Combating Unfair Trade Practices:** The Bush Administration's enforcement of trade laws and vigorous pursuit of allegations of unfair trade have produced real results for New York, including:
  - **Leveling the playing field for New York's dairy industry.** The U.S. stopped Canada from exporting subsidized dairy products after winning a case at the World Trade Organization. New York is the nation's fifth largest exporter of dairy products with \$54.6 million in sales abroad.
  - **Ensuring fair access to China for New York's semiconductors.** The United States brought the first-ever WTO case against China to ensure fair treatment for U.S. semiconductors in China, the world's fastest growing semiconductor market. Within four months, the Chinese agreed to our demands, ensuring that New York and other exporters have fair access to an export market worth over \$2 billion to America's manufacturers and workers.
  - **Launching the Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy (STOP!).** Building on the Administration's solid track record of real results in combating global piracy and

counterfeiting, the STOP initiative is the most comprehensive initiative ever advanced to smash the criminal networks that traffic in fakes, stop trade in pirated and counterfeit goods at America's borders, block bogus goods around the world, and help small businesses and their workers secure and enforce their rights in overseas markets.